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SOURCE Czechoslovak newspapers as indicated.

### GREATER FARM OUTPUT FORESEEN THIS YEAR

GREATER AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT -- Zemedelske Noviny, No 61, 13 Mar 49

Dr Krblich, in a lecture to a seminar of the Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy, pointed out that much more is obtained from land and from labor when the work is done cooperatively. He said that 66 2/3 percent as much seeding could be accomplished per person per day by cooperative use of machinery than by individual use of machinery. Two men could seed 2.40 hectares on a small farm (15 hectares), while a cooperative seeder could do 16 hectares in the same time with the same amount of labor. The cost likewise goes down in cooperative work, from 325.87 crowns per hectare to 87.61.

He further compared cutting and binding grain by mechanical and nonmechanical means. Using a cutting and binding machine pulled by cattle on an area of 2½ hectares, one worker can harvest 130 hectare per day, but by using a co-operative binder drawn by a tractor on an area of 80 hectares, one man can harvest 952 hectare per day at a cost of 578.45 crowns per hectare as against 1,025.90 crowns the old way. The cost of harvesting a hectare of grain is reduced from 53.29 crowns to 25.15 crowns by adopting the cooperative method.

The cost of threshing one quintal of grain, using a 36-inch cooperative thresher (with blowers for the straw), is reduced to 17.25 crowns, in contrast to 40.91 crowns per quintal of grain threshed by an individually owned 24-inch thresher. The productivity per worker is doubled by the use of the cooperative thresher.

For example, in one obec there are fifty 6-hectare farms next to a large, 300-hectare agricultural enterprise. In each case a total of 150 hectares is planted in grains. One quintal costs the many small farms 200-250 crowns to produce, while the same amount of grain costs the large enterprise 132.78 crowns. Further, the yield per hectare is 15 percent greater on the large farms.

2: " Labor productivity is also increased on large farms. Each hour of labor produced 44 crowns' worth of grain on the large farm, while the same labor produced 19.80 crowns' worth of grain on a small farm.

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Large-scale production of milk costs 4.37 crowns per liter, while small-scale production costs 5.81 crowns. One kilogram live weight of pigs costs 30.12 crowns when produced on large farms and 36.77 crowns when produced on small farms.

The large-scale productivity per worker is 82 percent greater in the production of milk and 108 percent greater in the raising of pigs than in small-scale production.

SPRING SOWING PROGRESS -- Zemedelske Noviny, No 76, 31 Mar 49

According to reports up to 25 March, a total of 10,832.98 hectares had been plowed on state farms in the Czech Provinces, and 3,770.47 in Slovakia. There are 20,726 hectares yet to be plowed in the Czech Provinces, and 14,653 hectares in Slovakia.

A total of 15,976.31 hectares had been dragged in the Czech Provinces, and 31,353.02 hectares in Slovakia. Brno Kraj leads with 6,207 hectares dragged. A total of 66,933 hectares remains to be dragged.

Also, 3,247.87 hectares had been sown in the Czech Provinces, and 11,896.48 hectares in Slovakia.

PLOWING IN PRAGUE OKRES -- Lidova Noviny, No 62, 15 Mar 49

In Prague North Okres, 151 hectares remain to be plowed; in Prague South Okres, 204 hectares; in Prague East Okres, 2,200 hectares; and in Prague West Okres, 320 hectares. The amount of land still to be dragged in these okres is as follows: 3,000, 3,075, 6,000, and 4,895 hectares respectively.

PIGS RAISED ON SMALL FARMS -- Lidova Demokracie, No 75, 30 Mar 49

There were 826,342 pig breeders in Czechoslovakia on 1 October 1948. This was 107,865 more than on 1 October 1945. The following table gives the proportion of this total engaged in raising given numbers of pigs, as of 1 October 1948:

<u>No of Pigs</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	48.8
2	19.6
3-5	19.5
6-10	7.9
11-20	4.1
21-50	3.7
50-500 and more	0.1

There were 3,661,000 cattle in Czechoslovakia on 1 January 1949, which is 11.79 percent more than a year previously. Of these, 1,869,000 are cows, which shows an increase of only .38 percent over 1 January 1948. There were 3,230,000 pigs, or 26.23 percent more than a year ago. Of these, 425,000 were sows, showing an increase of 44.07 percent. There were 459,000 sheep (10.31 percent increase), 981 [sic] goats (6.4 percent increase), and 16,378,000 poultry (21.50 percent increase), including 13,673 hens (24.57 percent increase).

PRICES FOR SMALL PIGS -- Pravda, No 75, 30 Mar 49

There is a great demand in spring for small pigs for fattening. In order to offset the danger of high prices resulting from this demand, prices have been

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fixed, as follows:

Weight (kg)	Price (crowns per kg live weight)
Up to 14.9	30
15-19.9	40
20-25	70

Prices for larger pigs are as follows: from 20 to 70 kilograms live weight the price is set at 70 crowns per kilogram for the first 25 kilograms and 20.50 crowns for every kilogram above 25 kilograms.

For pigs from 50 to 60 kilograms, the price is 70 crowns per kilogram for the first 25 kilograms and 23 crowns per kilogram for each kilogram above 25 kilograms.

In addition, 9 percent may be added to the price per pig, to a limit of 100 crowns, and actual transportation and veterinary costs may be charged.

There are 157,000 breed sows [presumably in Slovakia], which is 70 percent more than last year. Counting six pigs per sow, there should be 800,000 pigs next year, enough to cover needs.

#### GESE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- Lidova Demokracie, No 70, 24 Mar 49

The culture of geese is often overlooked in the effort to raise chickens and eggs. There were 6,453,270 geese in 1938 in Czechoslovakia as against 4,956,345 in the middle of 1946, and 4,011,270 in 1948.

#### TRAVELING TRACTOR REPAIR STATIONS -- Zemedelske Noviny, No 60, 12 Mar 49

Five traveling workshops were set up in Slovakia to repair tractors and agricultural machines. Trained mechanics will do mostly small repairs. Repairs will be made on the spot in order to avoid interruption of farming operations. The workshops will go into villages and help farmers who need quick repairs of agricultural implements for spring work. The headquarters of the repair stations are as follows: Ivanka for the Bratislava region; Nitra for the Nitra region; Hurbanovo for the southern okres; Kalina for Banaska Bystrica kraj; and Lucenec for the okres of the central part of southern Slovakia.

The workshops began their activity on 1 March and went immediately to their assigned okres. Each shop has a telephone, and farmers may phone or wire for help.

#### TRACTORS IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Obranz Lidu, No 70, 30 Mar 49

There are to be 30,000 new tractors put into use during the five-year plan. At the end of 1946 there were 11,800 tractors in use, or one for each 602 hectares of agricultural land. In 1947 this number had increased to 26,000, or one for each 484 hectares. At the end of the five-year plan there are to be only 172 hectares of agricultural land for each tractor.

There are now 334 machine tractor stations in Czechoslovakia.

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